

add that the (?)frontal in pl. 4. figs. 6, 7, 8 is not a frontal, but a bone from the base of the skull—seemingly the vomer. Pl. 4. figs. 1, 2, 3, called “a long bone of the wing,” is the distal end of a humerus. Pl. 4, figs. 4 & 5, is certainly not a “wing-metacarpal,” and is unlike any bone I know.

In the third monograph (p. 6) the basi-occipital is described and figured upside down, the outside of the skull being regarded as the neural surface. But the only other error of determination is that the bone regarded as a middle caudal of a Pterodactyle (pl. 2. figs. 15, 16) is no part of a Pterodactyle.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

Longicornia Malayana; or, *a Descriptive Catalogue of the Species of the three Longicorn Families Lamiidæ, Cerambycidæ, and Prionidæ collected by Mr. A. R. Wallace in the Malay Archipelago.*

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S., Pres. Ent. Soc. Lond. (Part 1.) MR. PASCOE, the President of the Entomological Society of London, having obtained the large collection of Longicorn Beetles formed by Mr. Wallace during his travels in the Eastern Archipelago, has undertaken the task of preparing a complete descriptive catalogue of these interesting insects. Some conception of the magnitude of the undertaking may be formed from the fact that Mr. Pascoe estimates the total number of species in the collection at “something less than a thousand,” and of these more than eight hundred are believed to be still undescribed. With such an important contribution to entomological literature in their hands, the authorities of the Society have wisely determined to devote a whole volume of their ‘Transactions to its reception; and we have before us the first part of this volume, the third of their third series of ‘Transactions.’ We may add that it is illustrated with four beautiful plates, the cost of which, as Mr. Pascoe informs us, is partly defrayed by Mr. W. Wilson Saunders.

With regard to the classification of the Longicornia, Mr. Pascoe seems to be rather dissatisfied with the complicated groupings in vogue with many entomologists, and he reverts to the simpler system of Leconte, in which the whole tribe or “suborder” is divided into the three families, *Lamiidæ*, *Cerambycidæ*, and *Prionidæ*. As subordinate to these he admits a great number of subfamilies; but he holds that, for all practical purposes, these *named* divisions are sufficient, and that any other sections that may be found necessary should be indicated simply by numbers.

The general inspection of the collection of Malayan Longicorns leads Mr. Pascoe to dissent from the somewhat sweeping assertion of Mr. Wallace, that, with respect to every branch of zoology, the western islands of the Malayan archipelago belong to the Indian, and the eastern to the Australian region. He gives a table of ten of the largest genera in Mr. Wallace’s collection, including 517

species; of these only six are represented in Australia, and by only sixteen species. He adds that he has not been "struck by any special differences between the western and eastern portions of the archipelago, so far as the Longicornia are concerned;" and says further, "With regard to the Coleoptera generally, my impression is that there is a fair admixture of forms from Singapore to New Guinea, without any remarkable division between them anywhere; but that between the Australian and Malayan regions (including New Guinea) the difference, on the contrary, is really something marvellous." The weight to be attached to these observations will be more definitely ascertained when Mr. Pascoe has completed his descriptions of the species. Under any circumstances, his work will prove a valuable contribution to entomological literature.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Note on Dr. Fitzinger's Paper on Ptychochœrus plicifrons.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S. &c.

I AM amused at Dr. Fitzinger's observation (*Annals, ante*, p. 80) that this Pig "has been imperfectly noticed by Bartlett and Gray." Mr. Bartlett gave a figure and an account of the external appearance and habits of the animal; and in my paper I not only described its external characters, but likewise described and figured the skull, and pointed out how it differs from that of other Pigs.

But my chief object in this note is to restate that there can be no doubt that the Pig I described came from Japan. The ship that brought it came direct from that island, and was never near Abyssinia. Also to express my astonishment that Dr. Fitzinger should try to identify it with the "Hassama" of the Abyssinians because that "animal is black, has a short blunt head and large ears"—a description that will fit several domestic breeds of the common Pig. If the "Hassama" had such a plaited face as the Japan Pig, it would not have escaped Dr. T. Von Heuglin's observation. From the description, I suspect that the animal described by Dr. Fitzinger is only one of the half-breeds bred between the typical *Centuriosus pliciceps* and a common domestic sow of the Berkshire breed, several of which were sent by a dealer to the Continent.

Note on the so-called "Japanese" Pig (Centuriosus pliciceps, Gray; Ptychochœrus plicifrons, Fitzinger). By P. L. SCLATER, M.A., F.H.D., F.R.S.

In the last number of the 'Annals,' I observed a notice of a paper by Dr. L. J. Fitzinger in the 'Sitzungsberichte' of the Academy of Vienna, in which it is stated to be Dr. Fitzinger's opinion that Abyssinia, and not Japan, is the native country of this curious animal. In confirmation of this view, Dr. Fitzinger thinks it probable that the new Pig recently discovered by Heuglin in Abyssinia, and called *Hassana*, may be the same as the so-called "Japanese" Pig.